



The Ordnance Corps Quarterly

U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command

December 2019

Volume 4, Issue 6



Chief's Corner

It has been another great year for the U.S. Army Ordnance School!

We made great strides toward our enduring priorities: building and preserving readiness; improving the Army; and training, educating, and developing Ordnance Soldiers, Civilians, and

leaders. As we close out the first quarter, I'd like to update you on our current state and inform you on a few new initiatives we will be working on in 2020.

Build Readiness. Our Soldiers must be physically fit to prevail in sustained conflict against a peer adversary. They must also understand the complex challenges of the future battlefield and their roles and responsibilities as defined by Army doctrine.

The Army Combat Fitness Test (ACFT) builds readiness by preparing Soldiers for the rigors of combat. Operational units are developing robust training programs to prepare Soldiers for the new requirements, and we are doing the same at the U.S. Army Ordnance School (USAOS). Last year we completed trainer certification, procured the equipment needed to conduct the ACFT, and introduced the ACFT standards to cadre and students. We continue to build familiarization to ensure we are on track for full implementation at the beginning of fiscal year 2021.



Cadre (left) and students (right) practice the sprint-drag-carry and the leg tuck, two of the six events that comprise the Army Combat Fitness Test.

Doctrine is critical to Army readiness since it defines the way we fight our Nation's wars. The Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM) doctrine team recently updated Army Training Publication (ATP) 4-33 *Maintenance Operations* to align it with Field Manual (FM) 3-0 *Operations*, published October 2017, and FM 4-0 *Sustainment Operations*, published July 2019. Next in line for update are ATP 4-35 *Munitions Operations and Distribution Techniques* and ATP 4-31 *Recovery and Battle Damage Assessment and Repair*. All other Ordnance policies and manuals will be updated as resources become available to ensure the Army has a solid base for operations and training. The USAOS will ensure our programs of instruction are updated to incorporate the most recent doctrine.

Improve the Army. The USAOS remains focused on developing and integrating Ordnance solutions for the Total Army and the future force. We are working several initiatives to that end.

The Assistant Commandant - Explosive Ordnance Disposal (AC-EOD) continues to synchronize EOD issues throughout TRADOC, the Army Futures Command, and Human Resources Command. To build a bench of EOD talent, the AC-EOD will continue the successful *Go Army EOD Day* in-service recruiting initiative while developing a pilot program to bring officers into EOD from non-Ordnance branches. Note that the next *Go Army EOD Day* will take place in April 2020. Finally, the USAOS and AC-EOD will leverage the recently established Command and General Staff College **EOD elective** and the Sustainment Pre-Command Course **EOD seminar** to provide senior leaders a better understanding of EOD missions.

The USAOS continues to develop and integrate solutions that reduce the Army's dependence on contracted logistics support. Organic maintenance capability is crucial to sustaining large-scale combat operations in a multi-domain environment. To build this capability, the USAOS will continue a holistic approach to improving the technical training in our Ordnance professional military education courses. Last December, we determined it was more beneficial to our Warrant Officers to exchange the training hours spent at Army depots during several of the Warrant Officer Advanced Courses for additional

Continued on page 2



Chief's Corner Continued from page 1

hours of technical training at the schoolhouse. As a next step, we are revising Advanced Leader Courses to incorporate an additional 80 hours of advanced diagnostics training for noncommissioned officers maintaining the Army's Big Four: M1 Abrams Tanks, Bradley Fighting Vehicles, Stryker Systems, and Paladin Self-Propelled Artillery Systems.

The USAOS will continue to work with TRADOC's Rapid Equipping Force and Fielded Force Integration Directorate to identify materiel acquisitions that impact Ordnance today and into the near future. We will continue to work with Army Futures Command's Sustainment Capabilities Development and Integration Division to plan for effective Ordnance capabilities in multi-domain



Students train on land navigation skills using a map, compass, and protractor. This training prepares them for the Ordnance Field Training Exercise, their final milestone before graduating and moving to their first duty assignment.

operations and large-scale combat operations.

Soldier, Civilian, and Leader Development.

It's our business to train, educate and develop Ordnance professionals. Internal to the USAOS, we promote the personal and professional growth of our staff (military and Civilian) through various leader development forums. The USAOS works in tandem with CASCOM's training developers to increase the rigor and relevance of our Advanced Individual Training (AIT) and our Professional Military Education.

The USAOS will continue to improve the warrior mentality of our AIT students through rigorous daily routines and tough, realistic skills

training. The culminating 72-hour training exercise is designed to test and validate the *tactical* and *technical* skills of our students. By the time they graduate, our emerging Ordnance professionals will be steeped in Army values and the Warrior Ethos. They will be physically fit, well-versed in their Warrior Tasks and Battle Drills, and trained to perform their skill level -10 MOS tasks in a tactical environment under austere conditions.

The USAOS anticipates the incorporation of Noncommissioned Officer Common Core Competencies (NCO C3) into our branch-specific Senior Leader Courses offered through the Army Logistics University. NCO C3 training, developed by the U.S. Army Sergeant's Major Academy, prepares staff sergeants for duties as sergeants first class. Using the *be-know-do* model, students will collaborate and exchange ideas on innovative approaches to leadership and training. After the training, students will have a clearer understanding of their roles and responsibilities as a senior NCO.

Over the next year, the Director of Training will review the 15 credentialing programs offered in the USAOS and determine whether to sustain, decrease, or increase the number based on cost, pass rate, and actual value of the credentialing certificate in industry. Credentialing opportunities are currently available for 20 out of 25 (80%) of our initial entry training (IET) MOSs. We will continue to explore opportunities for all Ordnance Soldiers to provide credentialing opportunities for 100% of our IET MOSs.

These are just a few of the near-term priorities we will focus on in 2020. The USAOS is fortunate to have an outstanding team in place to advance these critical initiatives that will benefit our Army and you, our Ordnance professionals.

On behalf of my Command Team and the USAOS staff, I thank you for another outstanding year of Service to the Line, on the Line, on Time! Over the holiday break, I hope that you will take some time to appreciate the accomplishments of the last year. I look forward to what we will accomplish together in the year ahead!

Go Ordnance!

BG Heidi J. Hoyle
41st Chief of Ordnance





Table of Contents



Click this symbol on any page to return to the table of contents.

Regimental Highlights:

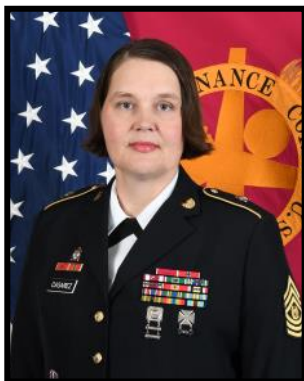
Chief of Ordnance	1
Command Sergeant Major	4
Chief Warrant Officer Five	6

Ordnance Corps Highlights:

Changes to the Army Physical Security Program	7
TACOM No Longer Provides RTCH New Equipment Training	7
Rifle Marksmanship Integration into AIT	8
Office of the Assistant Commandant (EOD) Initiatives	8
Regional Training Site-Maintenance Fort Hood	9
Warrant Officer Accessions	9
WWII Ordnance Technical Intelligence Teams	10
Join the Army EOD Technical Elite!	12



Ordnance Corps Command Sergeant Major Highlights



Greetings from the Home of Ordnance!

As the new Ordnance Command Sergeant Major, it is my true honor to be part of the Army's sustainment team in these exciting times of change. As 2020 approaches, I want to challenge our non-commissioned officers (NCOs) and enlisted

Soldiers to go the **extra mile** in our fields of maintenance, ammunition, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), and explosives safety. An old adage tells us, "there is no traffic jam on the **extra mile**." Although a traffic jam is normally something to be avoided, a traffic jam on the **extra mile** is an awesome thing for which to strive. Here are a few areas where we can go the **extra mile** in 2020:



Read and understand new doctrine thoroughly and know our role as sustainers. The Army has moved from counterinsurgency to near-peer large-scale combat operations in a multi-domain environment. **FM 4-0, Sustainment Operations** is out and closely aligns itself with **FM 3-0, Operations**. It is important that we not only read it but understand it to support our commanders' intent, accomplish the mission, and take care of our Soldiers. With FM 4-0, Combined Arms Support Command will ultimately update the entire sustainment doctrine portfolio, drastically changing how we do things. As leaders and advisors to our commanders, it is our responsibility to understand doctrine to remain relevant in these changing times.

Stay abreast of the Army's future and support the change.

As doctrine brings changes to our equipment and personnel structure, we need to understand our roles as sustainers and be ready to execute in the field. Because our resources are limited, the Army has shifted its focus from sustainment of the current force to modernization and development of the future force.

The Next Generation Automatic Test System will soon replace the Direct Support Electrical Systems Test Sets. New equipment and updates such as the new bomb suits for EOD, M88A3 Hercules, Maintenance Support Device Version 4, Joint Light Tactical Vehicles, M109A7 Paladins, and M17 pistols are just a few other pieces of equipment on their way to units. As NCOs, we need to ensure the right personnel get proper training so we can integrate Ordnance solutions for our warfighters' needs and continue to support precision logistics in a complex environment. Technology and modernization will not be an advantage over our enemies unless we know how to use and maintain them correctly.

The addition of Division Sustainment Brigades, Division Sustainment Support Battalions, and Maintenance Surge Teams to our formations brings new capabilities. Understanding their role is necessary to provide world-class sustainment support that enables rapid power projection and independent maneuver from the Strategic Support Area to the Deep Maneuver Area.

Understand the basics and continue organizational training. The Total Army Capability Management Model prioritizes equipment fielding and re-distribution, meaning there will be units at different levels of modernization. Units at Modernization Level 1 will have the latest and the greatest equipment, whereas units at Level 3 will have older base capability. As NCOs, we have to ensure we teach our Soldiers the basics since they may move from one unit to another with different types of equipment. We may also have to do more unit-level training to ensure our Soldiers know how to maintain that unit's equipment using the proper diagnostics equipment.

Be a good custodian of the Army's resources.

The Army recently had issues with improper operator and maintenance procedures. For example, the M88A2 Hercules engine fires have caused injuries to



CSM Highlights [Continued from page 4](#)

Soldiers, cost millions of dollars in damage, and lost hours of downtime for equipment readiness and man-hours for maintenance. As sustainers and Soldiers, we owe it to the Army to take care of our Soldiers and our scarce resources. Whether it is the M88A2, or another piece of equipment, we should always ensure we do the right thing. Shortcuts, trying to save time, and being reactive instead of preventive will cost us time and other resources later. Even worse, it can cause harm to our Soldiers.

Manage talent and maximize human potential.

People are the Army's number one priority and we owe it to our Soldiers to properly manage their talent. There are currently some military occupational specialties (MOSs) that show choke points at different grade levels where Soldiers would be promoted if they had more promotion points. Our 89A10, 91A10, 91M10, 91P10, 91S20, 94H20, and 94Y20 MOSs are severely over-strength at those skill levels, but under-strength at the next level. This

creates problems at many units when they do not have the leadership they need. We build our NCOs and prepare our young Soldiers for promotion before they enter their first unit. As NCOs, let's challenge ourselves to take the time to mentor our Soldiers as we build our future Army.

We have critical shortages in EOD skill levels 1 and 2. If you know a Soldier who would be an awesome EOD technician and meets the qualifications listed on [page 12](#), have them contact one of our four in-service recruiters. This is a great career opportunity for Soldiers and NCOs.

Although many of the things I mentioned seem to be basic, we continue to see a need for improvement. This is especially important as the Army continues to change. I look forward to seeing you along the **extra mile!**

CSM Petra Casarez

14th Ordnance Corps Command Sergeant Major



Students from Delta Company, 16th Ordnance Battalion validating their Warrior Tasks and Battle Drills during the Ordnance Field Training Exercise.



Ordnance Corps Chief Warrant Officer Highlights



When performed correctly, the maintenance terrain walk is a beneficial leader development program that can improve readiness within an organization. The maintenance terrain walk reinforces established Army policies and regulations; it is not an inspection! When leaders embrace this concept, the program will reap

benefits for their units in numerous ways.

Maintenance terrain walks can be conducted at different intervals. You should know your higher command's policy or directive. For example, United States Army Forces Command policy is that battalions are to perform a battalion-level maintenance terrain walk with the Corps or Division Commanding General or Deputy Commanding General no later than 180 days after battalion-level change of command.

A maintenance terrain walk will generally last three to five hours and can begin in a conference room or outside in the motor pool, but will move to other critical areas within an organization such as the arms room, supply room, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) room, and commo room. In each of these areas, commanders and other key leaders discuss their

understanding of the Army maintenance standard and explain how their units are building and sustaining readiness. Other focus areas should include PMCS; dispatch procedures; repair parts; supplies requisitioning; recoverable item management; shop stock; scheduled services; tools, safety; personnel challenges; maintenance training; test, measurement and diagnostic equipment; the Army Oil Analysis Program; and publications.

Another critical area is for the commander to brief his or her unit's Equipment Status Report (ESR). All leaders must understand how to read and interpret the ESR as well as the associated status codes and symbols. Leaders must also understand and discuss the

impact of pacing item R-levels and how those items affect the monthly Unit Status Report.

The chief or the battalion maintenance officer should not brief everything! As stated in AR 750-1 *Army Materiel Maintenance Policy*, "Maintenance is a command responsibility." The performance of maintenance and a unit's ability to sustain operations over an extended period are the direct responsibility of the commander. It is vitally important that commanders understand how their maintenance program operates.

Some best practices include incorporating the Command Supply Discipline Program into the maintenance terrain walk. Discuss delinquent lateral transfer directives or Financial Liability Investigations of Property Loss that have exceeded the processing time standard prescribed in AR 735-5, *Property Accountability Policies*. Other practices include



BG Todd Royar, Deputy Commanding General, and CW5 Danny Taylor conduct a maintenance terrain walk while assigned to the 101st Airborne Division.

incorporating container management and identifying and rectifying units that do not have an active publications account for technical manual updates.

As a final note, Combined Arms Support Command and the U.S. Army Ordnance School have developed a maintenance terrain walk application that is now available for download from [Google Play](#) and the [Apple Store](#). Download it now!

Go Ordnance!

CW5 Danny K. Taylor
11th Ordnance Corps Chief Warrant Officer

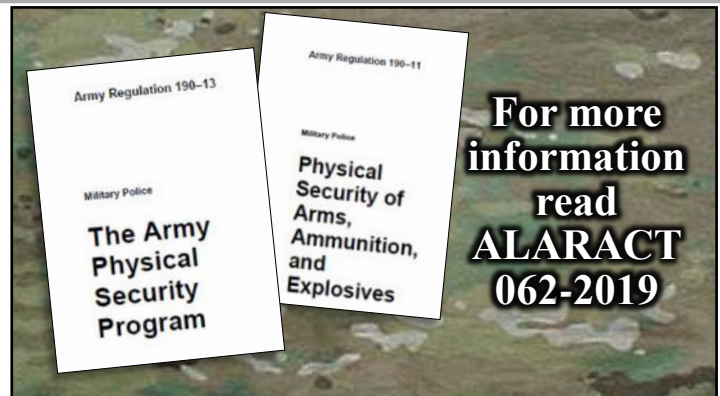


Changes to the Army Physical Security Program

Have you seen the latest version of AR 190-13 *The Army Physical Security Program* released on June 27, 2019? If not, you're in for a surprise as there are several changes that affect personnel working with and/or around arms, ammunition and explosives.

Here is what you need to know so that you are not caught behind the proverbial "eight ball" on your next Physical Security Inspection or DA G4 Ammunition Logistics and Explosives Safety Review:

- ♦ The Physical Security Inspection period for conventional arms, ammunition, and explosives has changed from 24 to 18 months.
- ♦ A personnel reliability screening and evaluation program has been established.
- ♦ DA Form 7708 *Personnel Reliability Screening and Evaluation* has replaced DA Form 7281 *Command Oriented AA&E Security Screening Record*.
- ♦ The requirement for reliability determination has changed from every three years to annually in the on-boarding month or upon change of status.



Further guidance can be found in ALARACT 062/2019 - PHYSICAL SECURITY OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND EXPLOSIVES – PERSONNEL SCREENINGS (U) located on the Army Publications [website](#).

AR 190-11 *Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives* will undergo a rapid action review. Defer to AR 190-13 for guidance pertaining to Personnel Security Screening.

Mr. Robert Fairhurst
Supervisor, Logistics Management



TACOM No Longer Provides RTCH New Equipment Training

The U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM) no longer provides new equipment training in field-level maintenance or operations on the Rough Terrain Container Handler (RTCH). For several years, many units utilized this training for RTCH operators and maintainers. Since 2017, more than 600 Soldiers, Civilians, and contract personnel have received this program manager provided training as the primary source for RTCH training requirements. With the absence of this training source and our RTCH monthly fleet

readiness rates hovering between the high 70 and low 80 percent range, it is critical that we keep our RTCH maintainers and operators school trained.

Today, the two RTCH maintenance training locations are the U.S. Army Ordnance School (USAOS) at Fort Lee, Virginia, and Regional Training Site – Maintenance (RTS-M) Fort Custer, Michigan. There is also one RTCH operations training location at Fort Eustis, Virginia. All three locations award an Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) to those who attend and graduate from the course.

To attend either of the ASI resident courses, Soldiers must contact their training manager and register for a scheduled class through the [Army Training Requirements and Resources System \(ATRRS\)](#). If your operational training requirements are high, please note that all entities accept Mobile Training Team (MTT) requests, but you must follow a specific MTT request process. This process is outlined on the USAOS [website](#).

Mrs. Jennifer Gilliam
RTCH Course Manager



A mobile training team provides RTCH maintainer training in Baumholder, Germany.



Rifle Marksmanship Integration into AIT

The 59th Ordnance Brigade at Fort Lee, Virginia is committed to ensuring Soldiers graduate from the Ordnance School trained in their military occupational specialty and proficient in all warrior tasks and battle drills. COL Daniel Ellinger, the 59th Ordnance Brigade Commander, directed his battalions to ensure every trainee who graduates Advanced Individual Training (AIT) qualifies on their assigned weapons during a live-fire range. The 16th Ordnance Battalion conducted their first proof of concept range in May 2019 for one class of AIT students and another in July. Since October 1, the 59th Ordnance Brigade has maximized the use of all training range capacity within the Fort Lee footprint and extended operations to Fort Pickett, Virginia. In partnership with the Army Logistics University, the Brigade has combined range operations between Basic Officer Leader Course lieutenants and AIT to qualify upwards of 300 students per day. Fort Lee has limited land availability during live-fire qualification ranges, necessitating a close working relationship with other tenant organizations on Fort Lee.

The 832d Ordnance Battalion executes live-fire qualification for students with extended training course lengths at Fort Pickett due to Fort Lee's range constraints. Fort Pickett offers unique training opportunities not found on Fort Lee. These opportunities include integration with U.S. Army National Guard logisticians, dedicated range



Students from the 16th Ordnance Battalion execute the first qualification range of FY20.

availability, and varied terrain on all qualification ranges. So far, over 400 students have qualified on their assigned weapon at Fort Pickett.

During the Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM) training conference in October, CASCOM leaders pledged to assess the future of weapons qualification on Fort Lee and stressed the use of Engagement Skills Trainer as a necessary step in the integration of rifle marksmanship into AIT. The Brigade continues to integrate simulators into rifle marksmanship training, ensuring that all Soldiers remain ready and lethal, and prepared to engage with their assigned weapons upon arrival to their first unit of assignment.

MAJ Nathan L. Ray
16th Ordnance Battalion Executive Officer



Office of the Assistant Commandant (EOD) Initiatives

The Office of the Assistant Commandant for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (AC-EOD) has completed its first year of operation, and I am extremely honored and proud to join both the larger Ordnance team and specifically the EOD team. While there are many ongoing efforts to inform and support Army priorities within the EOD community, we still need to improve on our methods of communication to the field. My purpose is not only to advocate on behalf of the community, but also to assist in synchronizing stakeholder initiatives and to ensure proper dissemination of information to the field.

The Office of the AC-EOD continues to collaborate with the U.S. Army Ordnance School, Combined Arms Support Command, Combined Arms Command, 20th CBRNE, and Training and Doctrine Command staff members to ensure EOD initiatives are aligned with the mission of the Total Army. Reinvigorating both the EOD Senior Enlisted Advisor Council and the EOD Council of Colonels is one of our current efforts to identify issues, share information, and develop

solutions. The EOD CoC advises and assists the Chief of Ordnance, TCM-EOD, and HQDA G-38 on DOTMLPF-P development activities in support of the Army's EOD force. We are focused on improving the health of the EOD Force and implementing new strategies to impact recruitment, retention, and school attrition.

In October 2019, the Office of the AC-EOD welcomed MAJ Mark Stetzko as the new Army National Guard (ARNG) EOD Integrator. MAJ Stetzko brings a wealth of EOD knowledge and experience as a recent graduate from the Resident Intermediate-Level Education program. He will work to facilitate the integration of ARNG-EOD initiatives and requirements on issues regarding EOD doctrine, training, and capabilities development. He will also work to synchronize solutions to improve EOD operational warfighter capabilities.

COL Stephen Elder
Assistant Commandant (EOD)



Regional Training Site - Maintenance Fort Hood Visit

On September 17, 2019, BG Heidi J. Hoyle, the 41st Chief of Ordnance, accompanied by CW5 Danny K. Taylor, the 11th Ordnance Chief Warrant Officer, visited Regional Training Site-Maintenance (RTS-M), Fort Hood, Texas. RTS-M Fort Hood is a United States Army Reserve (USAR) facility with a staff of 20 Active Guard Reserve Soldiers and is one of the 25 U.S. Army Ordnance School training sites located throughout the United States. RTS-M Fort Hood trains 91B10/30, 91H10/30, and Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) H8 Recovery Operations. RTSM Hood trains a mixture of Active, Reserve, and National Guard Soldiers with an annual throughput of 545.

During this recent visit, the RTS-M staff briefed BG Hoyle on mission throughput with an emphasis on Active Army Soldiers trained and RTS-M capabilities. RTS-M leaders provided BG Hoyle a tour of the facility, and she was able to engage with outstanding Ordnance professionals. BG Hoyle also toured the Mire Pit Operations area. After the tour, BG Hoyle conducted a session to update Soldiers on the latest developments in the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps, including total force readiness.

While at RTS-M Fort Hood, BG Hoyle recognized two Soldiers for their stellar performance and dedication to the mission. She presented SFC Walter Egan with the Senior Army Instructor Badge for his countless off-duty hours maintaining the



BG Hoyle and CW5 Taylor meet with 91B ALC and discuss the importance of electrical schematics and calibrated TMDE / updated MSD V3s to properly troubleshoot and diagnose medium wheeled vehicles.

RTSM's track equipment and his mentorship as the Track Department Lead. BG Hoyle recognized SSG Megan Burgess for her passion and enthusiasm as an instructor and for constantly raising the bar by improving courseware and lessons. SSG Burgess has conducted over 15 rubric evaluations for guest instructors, providing mentorship and instructor development. BG Hoyle presented Ordnance coins for excellence to both of these outstanding Soldiers.

LTC Ricky J. Janis
Deputy, Reserve Component Office



Warrant Officer Accessions

For over a century, Army warrant officers have significantly contributed to mission accomplishment by leading the way as system integrators and subject matter experts in their fields. Ordnance warrant officers will continue this critical role in the future as they manage and integrate complex technical processes and solve the Army's most challenging maintenance, electronic, and ammunition problems. The Office of the Chief of Ordnance must qualify the most technically and tactically proficient U.S. Army non-commissioned officers (NCOs) across the Department of Defense (DoD) to serve as Ordnance warrant officers. With a new fiscal year upon us, the Ordnance Corps is committed to exceeding the

Department of the Army's accessions goals by selecting only the best-qualified NCOs in the field. Leaders discover potential candidates by teaching, coaching, and mentoring Soldiers in their formations and across the DoD, recommending the best to become members of the technical elite. For more information on taking the next step toward becoming a subject matter expert in your field, please visit the Army's [warrant officer recruiting site](#) or contact the Ordnance Personnel Development Office at (804) 765-7370 or (804) 765-7371.

CW4 Amado Mena
Ordnance Personnel Developer

[HOME](#)
[ABOUT USAREC](#)
[JOIN THE USAREC TEAM](#)
[IN-SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES](#)
[HOW CAN I HELP?](#)
[JOIN THE ARMY](#)
[U.S. ARMY RECRUITING NEWS](#)

U.S. ARMY
WARRANT OFFICER RECRUITING
Subject Matter Experts Since 1918

44 SPECIALTIES - 17 BRANCHES



WWII Ordnance Technical Intelligence Teams

Technical intelligence was a widely unknown mission of the Ordnance Department during World War II. Technical intelligence involves the collection and analysis of captured enemy materiel to determine how it works, identify design features worth incorporating into friendly equipment, and uncover weaknesses or flaws to be exploited.

Before 1940, there was no official Army program for the collection of information on foreign weapons. Military observers overseas and attachés at American embassies sent occasional reports back to the Army G-2 (Intelligence). This situation began to improve in August 1940 when the Army established the Technical Intelligence Branch in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance in Washington, D.C. In September 1942, the Foreign Materiel Branch at Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) was established under the Technical Intelligence Branch to evaluate captured enemy ordnance items. The results of the analysis were typically sent back to the field in the form of Technical Intelligence Reports.

In December 1942, the first formally trained Ordnance Technical Intelligence Teams departed to the field. By the end of the war, there were 170 officers, 171 enlisted Soldiers, and 61 Civilians involved in the Ordnance technical intelligence mission. The Foreign Materiel Branch at Aberdeen Proving Ground received more than 3,500 pieces of



An Ordnance technical intelligence officer sketches and takes notes on a Japanese rocket launcher in the Philippines, April 1945.

captured equipment and prepared 1,000 Technical Intelligence Reports.

The excellent technical intelligence apparatus established during World War II was mostly dismantled after the war. A small technical intelligence office remained in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance in Washington, D.C., but the Foreign Materiel Branch at APG closed and all but

[Continued on page 11](#)



The Ordnance Department captured and shipped more than 3,500 items to the Foreign Materiel Branch at Aberdeen Proving Ground by the end of World War II.

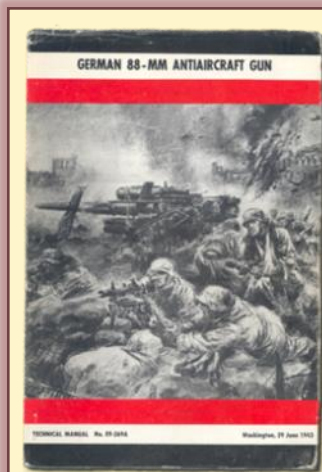


WWII Ordnance Technical Intelligence Teams

Continued from page 10



Captured Russian-made SU-76 self-propelled guns were evacuated by Tech Intel Teams to APG.



An Ordnance Department technical intelligence report on the operation of the famous German 88mm gun

one of the technical intelligence teams disbanded. To support the Korean War effort, the Army reestablished a technical intelligence analysis center, known as the Ordnance Intelligence Office at APG. New Technical Intelligence Teams trained and went to Korea. Eventually, the 283rd Ordnance

Intelligence Control Detachment in Korea coordinated the work of as many as 12 technical intelligence detachments. One of those detachments established a depot at the Masan salvage yard where they prepared and shipped captured equipment back to APG.

In 1962, the technical intelligence mission transferred from the Ordnance Branch to the newly established Army Materiel Command. By 1984, the mission transferred again to the Military Intelligence Branch. Although the mission transferred, the foreign weapons seized during the wars remained with the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps at APG. These captured weapons became the core of the artifact collection of the Ordnance Museum, established following the war. In 2020, the new Ordnance Training Support Facility at Fort Lee, Virginia, will house these artifacts for use in Army training and instruction.

Mr. Karl L. Rubis
Historian

Join the Army EOD Technical Elite!

Opportunities

- ***Work with FBI, ATF,
Civilian Bomb Squads***
- ***Very Important Person
Protection missions
(Civilian clothing allowance)***
- ***Airborne EOD support to
75th Ranger Regiment***
- ***Airborne EOD support to
82nd ABN DIV (GRF)***
- ***Specialty Nuclear or
Chemical/Biological units***
- ***Bonuses up to \$65k available***

Requirements

- ***SGT and below***
- ***ASVAB score GM 105***
- ***Interim Secret clearance
to begin school***
- ***Top Secret clearance
to complete school***



Contact

***Special Operations Recruiting
Stations at:***

***Joint Base Lewis-McChord
(253) 966-3903***

***Fort Bragg, North Carolina
(910) 432-1818***